



## ANTONELLI INSTITUTE

GRAPHIC DESIGN & PHOTOGRAPHY

### DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Antonelli Institute hereby notifies all employees and students that the following policies are a condition of employment or attendance at Antonelli Institute .

- Employees and students are expected to conduct themselves as responsible adults.
- Employees and students are prohibited to illegally possess, use or furnish alcoholic beverages or controlled substances while on campus, in school provided residences or while involved in school related activities.
- Sanctions may be imposed for non-compliance with either of the above.

#### **Health Risks**

##### Hallucinogens:

Type: Phencyclidine, Lysergic Acid Diethyl amide, Mescaline, Peyote, and Psilocybin.

Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the necrotic, the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries.

The effects of PCP vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Time and body movement are slowed down. Muscular coordination worsens and senses are dulled. Speech is locked and incoherent. Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Some of these effects may last six months to a year following prolonged daily use. Mood disorders-depression, anxiety, and violent behavior-also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations.

Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure.

Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors.

Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after use has ceased.

### Stimulants:

Type: Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Ritalin, Cylert, Preludin, Didrex, Pre-State, Voranil, Tetuete, Pondimin, Sandrex, Plegine, Ionamin, Cocaine, and Crack.

Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure.

In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. These symptoms usually disappear when drug use ceases. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within 10 seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils; increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, and loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures.

The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

### Narcotics:

Type: Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Meperidine, Opium, Percocet, Percodan, Tussionex, Fentanyl, Darvon, Talwin, and Lomotil.

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in diseases such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

### Depressants:

Type: Barbiturates, Methaqualone, Valium, Librium, Equanil, Miltown, Serax, and Transxene.

The effects of depressants are in many ways similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks.

The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in a tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users stop taking large doses, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety to convulsions and death. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after they are born. Birth defects and behavioral problems may also result.

### Inhalants:

Type: Nitrous Oxide, Amyl Nitrite, Butyl Nitrite, Chlorohydrocarbons (aerosol sprays), and Hydrocarbons (solvents)

The immediate and negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage.

Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, or unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeated sniffing of the concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system.

### Cannabis:

Type: Marijuana, Tetrahydrocannabinol, Hashish, and Hashish Oil.

All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Several regularly observed physical effects of cannabis are a substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite.

Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are "high". Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke.

Long-term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.

#### Alcohol:

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

#### SANCTIONS:

##### Institutional:

Sanctions that the school may impose for students include: (1) warning, (2) suspension, (3) required completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, (4) expulsion from school and/or eviction for the residence facilities.

Sanctions for employees include: (1) warning, (2) suspension, (3) required completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, or (4) termination of employment and eviction from school provided housing.

In general, the student or employee will be issued a warning prior to expulsion or termination. The school, however, may dismiss a student or terminate an employee without warning if the offense is serious. Serious offenses are considered to be those that directly affect the physical well being of other students or employees.

State:

The penalties for manufacturing, delivering, or possessing a controlled substance as defined in Schedules I through V under the Federal Controlled Substances Act, U.S.C. - 811 to 812 can include imprisonment from 30 days up to 15 years and/or fines from \$500 up to \$250,000.

For further detail on State laws, please see the Chief Academic Officer or School Director.

Federal:

The following pages detail the Federal sanctions for the illegal manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance.

**Federal Penalties And Sanctions For Illegal Possession Of A Controlled Substance**

First Conviction: Up to one year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000, but not more than \$100,000 or both.

After one prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years, and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000 or both.

After two or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both, if:

- (a) First conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams.
- (b) Second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams.
- (c) Third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one-year imprisonment (See special sentencing provision re: crack).

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

Civil fines of up to \$10,000.

Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for the first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses.

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

## **Counseling And Rehabilitation**

If you are insured, the first thing you should do is contact your insurer to seek assistance as you may need to use specific providers to ensure coverage.

### **Montgomery County Drug and Alcohol Office**

(Human Services Center)  
(610) 278 – 3683  
1430 DeKalb Street  
Norristown, PA 19401

### **ALDERSGATE**

(215) 657-4545  
42 North York Road  
Willow Grove, PA 19090

### **LINCOLN CENTER for Family and Youth**

(610) 277-3715  
2600 Eisenhower Avenue  
Valley Forge Corporate Center  
Audubon, PA 19403

### **SPRINGFORD**

(610) 948-0393  
201 North 4th Avenue  
Suite 101  
Royersford, PA 19468

### **CREATIVE HEALTH SERVICES**

(610) 327-1503  
11 Robinson Street  
Pottstown, PA 19464

### **YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES OF THE UPPER PERKIOMEN VALLEY**

(215) 234-9372  
1494 Gravel Pike  
Green Lane, PA 18054

### **PSHDC (Psychological Services & Human Development Center)**

(215) 540-5860  
220 Commerce Drive, Suite 401  
Fort Washington, PA 19034